JE MAINTIENDRAI.

DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VI. ZATURDAG den 10den JANUARY, 1818. No. 2.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven door William Lee. Drukker van Zyn Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

Curaçao den 10den January 1818.

NAAR AMSTERDAM EN ROTTERDAM.

Legt en Lading het Brik Schip

GONNEMIE,

KAPT. MICHAEL BARTHOLOMEUS.

Voor Vragt en Passagiers gelieve men zich te addresseeren ten Comptoir van

ZIEGLER & ROCHE.

Curaçao den 2den January 1818.

VOOR VRAGHT OF PASSAGIERS.

De Fransche brik

L' E O L E,

CAPT. J. BERNARD,

Zal van hier vertrekken op den 1sten February naar Martinique, en van daar naar Bourdeaux, te addresseeren by de Heeren C. W. JUTTING & Co, of by den Captein aan boord.

Curaçao, 2d January, 1818.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE.

The French brig

L 'E O L E,

CAPTAIN J. BERNARD,

Will sail on the 1st February for Martinique and Bourdeaux. Apply to Messrs. C. W. JUTTING & Co. or to the Captain on board.

Curaçao den 27sten December 1817.

SCHEEPEN IN LADING.

Naar Hamburg het brik schip

D O R I S,

KAPT. G. S. ELSTER.

Vertrekt medio January.

Naar Amsterdam het fregat schip

SARA MARIA,

Kapitein J. M. Jetter,

en

Het fregat schip

Z E E M E E U W,

Kapitein J. R. Böning,

Vertrekken in de loop der maand February en begin van Maart.

Voor vragt of passagiers gelieve men zig te vervoegen ten kantore van

BING & JUTTING.

FOR SALE

THE BRIG

J O H N,

Lately arrived from New York, burthen One Hundred Tons, or thereabouts, in every respect fitted for sea immediately.

For Inventory, &c. apply to the Subscribers.

N. B. If not disposed of by private contract will be sold at public auction.

DEMEZA & DELVALLE.

Curaçao den 5den December 1817.

NAAR AMSTERDAM.

Legt in Lading het Brik Schip

A L M E L O,

KAPITEIN REYER SMIT.

Voor Vragt en Passagiers addressere men zich ten Kantoor van

JUTTING & RUTGERS.

Curaçao, 2d January, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned intends leaving the Island shortly, and requests all persons who may have any demands against him to present the same for payment, as debts not bearing his signature will not be paid by his attorney.

O. M. DACOSTA.

VERKOPING.

OP aanstaande Donderdag den 15den January des morgens ten 10 uuren zal door Vendu Meester alhier, ten huize van den Lieutenant Kolonel Knotzer, in het Fort Amsterdam, publiek aan de meestbiedende worden verkogt, eenige Meubelen of Huisraad. De dagen ter bezigtiging zyn op Maandag den 12den tot den dag der verkoping.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 9den Jan. 1818.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 18, en
De Ronde Broden 19 oncen,

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Por order van den Raad Fiscaal.

P. HOCHE Eerste Klerk.

DE ondergeteekende geeft eerbiedig per deze te kennen dat de reeds gementioneerde Lotery indien hy zal kunnen gedebiteerd worden in presentie van den Heer Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien en den Heer Ontvanger generaal dewelke door Gouvernements wege tot denzelve gekwalificeerd zyn.

Als meede maakt hy bekend tot verzeekering van de geen die in zyn Lotery zullen gelieven te speelen dat de Heeren Demeza & Delvalle zyn Lotery Cassa bewaarders zyn.

ISAAC CARDOZO.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

EEN huis staande en gelegen buiten de Steene Stad Poort naast het woonhuis van den Weledele Gestrenge Heer Gabriel Striddels.

Voor verdere onderrechting, addreess by de ondergetekenden.

DEMEZA & DELVALLE.

Curaçao 31st December 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the continued stagnation in trade the Partnership of the undersigned is by mutual consent dissolved.

LENZ & MEYER.

For Sale at the Printing-Office.

Blank Bills of Lading, in Dutch, English, and Spanish—Blank Bills of Exchange in ditto ditto—Blank Price Currents in ditto ditto—and Tariffs of Import and Export Duties.

VOOR DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

DE ONVERDRAAGZAAMHEID.

De *bleeke nyd* en *Momus* kwamen,
Eens in een donker bosch te zamen,
Niet verre van een diepen poel.
Wel Momus (sprak de nyd) " ik voel
Myn vel van spyt te bersten springen,
Als ik de rymers zoo hoor zingen ;
Kom laten wy in 't zwart gekleed
Hen eens bespotten—" 'k ben gereed
(Riep Momus uit) " laat ons eens kyken
Wat oordeel of die zetten stryken
Van deez' of geen, van U of my."
[illegible] kwamen zy
In 't dichtgezelschap binnen, [illegible]
[illegible] raden,
Elk lidt bedaard [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] gebrander.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] spannen met [illegible]
Om die party dit een te jagen,
Ik kan die snorkens niet verdragen.
" Ik noch veel minder (sprak de nyd)
" Zy werken steeds met lust en vlyt.
En dat zou myn gezag beletten.
Saturnus spreidde toen zyn netten,
Met zeer veel fyn beleid en list,
Doch *Prudentio* zoekt geen twist,
Sincerus, Candidus, daarby,
Die gaan nog voort met kladdery,
D' Nieuwjaars ode verschrikt hen niet,
Gelyk den schimper klaar hier ziet.
Kan by trotslyk ons niet verdragen,
Het kwelt ons niet hem te behagen ;
En, als onze rymlust gaande wordt,
Wy doen nooit iemands eer te kort.
Het zal dus openbaar wel blyken
Wie eerst de vlag zal moeten stryken.

POST SCRIPTUM OP DE ODE.

Al zwyg, d' arme vaders zyn in nood,
Hen schreeuwend vyand, misschien een jood.
Stoute jongens haantjes van de baan,
Foei! plak uw Meesters geen knevels aan.
Kwade schuldenaars wees, nu, vervaard,
Gy verdient geen [illegible] den haard.
Protestanten! O past wel op uw pligt
Blanke daalders zyn thans van groot gewicht
Geen Altaar Dienaar smacht hier van dorst
Noch geen eenen leek [illegible] als een vorst.
Ja, schaam U, de [illegible] gaan ons voor.
Op bals koncert en soupees ; hoor, hoor,
Heer ik Z! Roer toch aan die snaar niet meer,
Want waarlyk het strekt U niet tot eer.
Schryf de waarheid, vry op een hoogen toon,
En zeg " Elk veeg zyn eigen huis goed schoon,
Zie daar! voor de [illegible] weer wat werk,
Deze mosteerd is juist niet heel sterk.
A Dieu! Vriend [illegible] !

Wy wenschen U een beter jaar.

P. S. & C.

AAN X.

Wel wyshoofd met den naam van X.
Gy waant de Dichters [illegible] !
Bevreest of moedeloos te [illegible] !
Dat zy hun dichten zullen staken,
En laten U het veld alleen ;
Maar gy bedriegt U [illegible] ;
Zy zouden gaarne U [illegible] laten,
Kon dit het algemeen wat baten ;
Zag men dat gy de wysheid had,
Die Salomon weleer bezat ;
Of Zeno, Socrates of Plato
Of die van den Romeinschen Cato :
Maar 't blykt genoegzaam uit uw Rym,
Zamengesteld uit gal en slym,
Dat uwe driften zyn aan 't zieden ;
Dat gy een Docter moet ontbieden ;
Zy dat gy hebt een kwade tong ;
Of een batsteeking in de long ;
Of een verzwakking in de zinnen ;
Of wel een heete koorts van binnen ;
Of in de maag een zwaar kolyk ;
Of dat men ziet een vaste blyk ;
Dat uw gedachten zyn aan 't woelen,
Laat dan vooreerst uw pols eens voelen.
Een Spaansche vlieg [illegible]
Een party pillen, doch wat klein
Gemaakt, om beter door te slikken,
Die kunnen U [illegible]
Doch 'k denk gy hebt een vuile maag
[illegible]
[illegible] om die te [illegible] ;
[illegible] Docter [illegible]
't Gaat best dat hy [illegible]
Verkoeling brengen in uw bloed,
[illegible]
[illegible]

Secretary van den Raad van Politie, den 9den January 1818.

DE Commissie uit den Edele Achtbaaren Raad van Politie dezes Eilands, ter beoordeling over de al of niet rigtige aan vraag ter bekoming van Patent over dit lopend jaar 1818, zal op aanstaande Dingsdag den 13den en Woensdag den 14den dezer Maand January des voorde middaags van 10 tot 1 uur zitting houden in de Raad Zaal op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam, wordende voorts hierby gelast dat de geene die de aanvraag doet 't nummer van zyne woning en de Wyk waarin hy woonagtig is, zal hebben optegeven.

De Secretaris van den Raad voornoemd.
W. PRINCE.
Secretaris.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

Curaçao den 9den January 1818.

TER informatie van alle de leveranciers van Vivres ten dienste van het Militaire Garnisoen alhier, diend, dat de Reekeningen van alle gedaane leverantien na expiratie der Maand waaren de leverantien geschied zyn, dadelyk moeten ingeleeverd worden by my, Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien tot einde daar op s' maandelyksch betaalingen te erlangen.

Den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornoemd.
NUBOER.

Curaçao den 9den January 1818.

DE ondergeteekende verzoeken hiermede alle de genen die aan hun verschuldigd zyn, hunne reekening tot ultimo December A. P. ten spoedigste te vereffenen, zullende anders verplicht zyn zulks zonder onderscheid in de handen hunner Procureur te stellen.
BING & JUTTING.

Curaçao 9th January 1818,

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are herewith most earnestly requested to settle their accounts up to ultimo December 1817, without delay, as otherwise they will be under the necessity of delivering the bills without distinction to their attorney for collection.
BING & JUTTING.

Curaçao den 10den January 1818.

DE ondergeteekende zyn School den 5den dezer weder begonnen hebbende, beveelt zich in ieders gunst en goede voorspraak, zoo tot het openbaar als tot byzonder onderwys. Het smert hem tegengewerkt en miskend te worden, doch gevoelt zich in staat laster en leugentaal te bestryden. Verzoekende des allen din iets ten zynen laste hebben, zulks hem zelfs te berigten en niet achter zynen rug, zullende zich tegen lasteraars, des noods in regten weten te verdedigen.
G. G. VAN PADDENBURGH.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaart zedert onze laatsten.

INGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

3.	brik Leopard, Mayo,	Portland
5.	golet Janetta, Luydens,	Jamaica
	—— Leona, Torres,	La Guayra
	—— Esperanza, Perez,	Puerto Cabello
	golet Dianna, Preva,	Porto Rico
8.	—— Cleantis, Francisco,	Bonaire
9.	—— Alexandria, Coolman,	Aruba
	—— Admiraal Kikkert, Leon,	Jamaica
	—— Dorothea, Debrot,	Bonaire
	—— Nieves, Battista,	Coro

UITGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

3.	golet Rachel, Lordrik,	St. Thomas
	—— Harmonie, Petit,	Jacquemel
	bark Zoek, Monson,	St. Croix
5.	—— Mercurius, Margoly,	Puerto Cabello
	brik Prins van Oranje, Allis,	ditto
	golet Maria, Porrie,	La Guayra
6.	—— Neptunes, Dupuy,	Coro
7.	bark Toevallig, Vrolyk,	Aruba
	—— de Goede Hoop, Eltino,	Spaan. kust
8.	golet Rosa, Perron,	Puerto Cabello
9.	—— Hannat, Laroche,	St. Jago de Cuba

Is op Dingsdag jl. gezeild naar St. Eustatius Zyner Majesteits Fregat Euridice, kapitein Polders, Ridder der Millitaire Willems' orde.

De Edele Gestrenge Heer Mr. H. R. Hayunga Adjunct Fiscaal op dezes Eilands (verlof) en Echtgenoote zyn als passagiers met de Euridice vertrokken.

De Heer I. G. Ringeling benoemd tot Gouvernements Secretaris op St. Eustatuis is met de bark Zoek op Woensdag naar die kolonie vertrokken.

Per het arrivement van de golet Admiraal Kikkert, dertien dagen van Jamaica, hebben wy Couranten tot den 22sten en 23sten December van dat Eiland ontvangen, dezelven behelzen tydingen van London tot den 20sten October, welkers voornaamsten inhoud is, de waarschynlykheid dat het Russisch Esquader de Zond zoude gepasseerd zyn, aangezien men lootsen naar de Belt gezonden heeft voor een Russisch Esquader van vyf scheepen van linie, dewelken zoo men verwachtede op haar weg terstond Spanje zouden aandoen men zegt dat Spanje deze schepen gekogt heeft, dewyl men maatregelen neemt om de Russiche matrozen na zy gemelde schepen zullen hebben overgeleeverd van Cadix te rug te brengen. Men geloofd dat deze vaartuigen, tot het overvoeren van troepen naar Zuid-America zullen dienen.

De Maratten in Oost India hebben van de Engelschen in hunne bezittings te Peshwa plotselyk den oorlog verklaard.

Het gerugt, van oorlog tusschen Portugal en Spanjen komt uit hoofde van het aannaderen van Spaansche troepen op de Frontieren van Portugal weder op.

Een bark, verondersteld de Mercurius, naar Puerto Cabello, te zyn welke op Dingsdag laast beeden van hier gezeilt, is gisteren aan de Oostpunt van dit Eiland gestrand.——Wy hebben als nog niets vernomen, of zy gered kan worden.

De golet Hetty, Starkenborgh, is op de 22ste December van Jamaica hier na toe vertrokken

Wy hebben deze week niets hoegenaamd van de Spaansche kust vernomen.

Extract uit een brief, dato Rotterdam 17den October 1817.

Oude lieden maken zich beangst, want volgens de tekenen te oordeelen moest het einde der dagen op handen zyn ten minsten er doen zich Propheeten en volks Leeraars op, die zulke wonderlyke taal praten, die men ze niet verstaan nog begrypen kan, en dat het zonderlingste is, men heeft veele reden om te denken dat zy zich zelven niet verstaan. Een zekere Muller wil in Duitschland een Nieuw Jerusalem laten bouwen in de Environs van Koningebergen den 2de barg Sions als stutten der wereld en wil het duzend jarige ryk in 1823 laten beginnen. Onze stadgenoot, Hartmen schoon zelf niet vry van zonden predikt tegen de zonden van het tegenwoordige geslacht, en zegt dat hy die *Artman* is waarvan in het Nieuwe Testament word gesproken, maar dat Petrus niet goed kunnende spelden, Artman in de plaats van Hartman heeft geschreven enc.:—Gy behoeft niet te geloven beste vriend, dat ik U praatjes wys make, maar alle deze menschen treden als schryvers op, en verbreiden hunne meeningen gevoelens, bevindingen, droomen gezichten zoo in goed en slecht geschrevene boeken, doch de Hemel zy gedankt weinigen van dezelven vinden aftrek, en men beschouwt al dit geschryf uit het met gunstigs te oogpunt, als louter gedaan om den brode.

Wy beginnen hier hoe langer zo meer aan die vereeniging te naderen, waarvan men zich sedert zulk eenen geruimen tyd zo veel goeds, heeft voorspeld. by een decreet van het Synode laatst is s'Hage gehouden is bepaald, dat geen protestant meer gebonden is het Heilige avondmaal by zyne eigene Gemeente te vieren, maar dat het zelf den Predikanten geoorloofd is, dit Christelyke feest by ander gezindheden by te wonen. In Duitschland zyn reeds eenige Luthersche en Gereformeerde gemeenten vereenigd

UIT AMERIKAANSCHE PAPIEREN.

Uit de Milledgeville (Geo.) Dagblad van den 18den November.

Verovering van de Santa Christo.—Het wordt in een Boston papier gemeld. op autoriteit van kapitein Adams, eerste Officier van de bark Flying Fish die te Gloucester gearriveerd is, datde brik Santo Christo van Calao (Chili) naar Kadix bestemd, op den 1sten September in het gezocht van St. Mary's veroverd is geworden door de kaper brik Tupacomare, en na alle spetien ten bedrage van 50,000 Spaansche daalders, uit haar genomen en onder het scheepsvolk verdeelt te hebben, haar naar Buenos Ayres opzond. De Tupocamare was te voren de Regent van Baltimore, en is dezelfde kaper die de Trieton een Spaansch Indiënvaarder, genomen heeft. De volgenden zyn de namen der Officieren: Levington Shannon van Nieuw York bevelhebber, de Heer Scheffield van Connecticut 1ste Luitenant; de Heer M. Fadon 3do de; de Heer Sanches (een Chiliaan) 3de do; de Heer Honour zeilmeester; de Heer Courtney schryver; de Heer Edwards bootsman &c; de Heer John Fellows van Stoington is kommandant der Mariniers.

Extract uit een brief van Balize dato 30sten October 1817.

Het doet my zeer leed myn lot te zyn, het verlies door schipbreuk van des Vereenigde Statens brik Boxer, onder myn bevel, te melden. In het poogen op den avond van den 25sten dezer om naar Balize optezeilen, ging zy in veertien voet diepte naby de Missisipi rivier te gronde, en geraakte kort daarna vol met water. Ik maakte dus alle pogingen tot hare redding, vruchteloos. Alle publieke eigendommen van aanbelang, die gered konden worden, zyn uitgenomen geworden voor zy in stukken verviel, het geen weinige oogenblikken meer dan vier en twintig uren daarna geschiede. Zy was volkomen vervallen, en zoo verrot, dat ofschoon het stil weer was zy ons overtuigd heeft, dat de voorzienigheid ons gered heeft, dewyl zy een doodkist voor ons allen moest geweest zyn. Eenigen harer balken en andere deelen zyn als zeldzaamheden bewaard geworden.

Ik begeer dat gy deze brief publiek maakt om de beangstigde gemoederen onzer vrienden te verlossen, die verlangend zullen wezen om te hooren of wy dit overleefd hebben. Ons lyden was groot, doch wy hebben het met geduld ondergaan; gene ziekte is hierdoor onder het scheepvolk ontstaan.

Ik verblyf met eerbied, Myne Heeren!
Uw gehoorzame dienaar,
JOHN PORTER.

Nieuw York November 28.

Schipbreuk en Zeerovery.—Kapitein Dorr van de brik *Ontario* die te Holmes Hole van Canton gearriveerd is, dat op den 11den dezer by de wrak van de schoener *Dasher* van Argyle met planken geladen, op de breedte 29, legnte 59, 26, ontmoete. Het roer was verloren en beide masten lagen op boord Kapitein Dorr vond in de kajuit met kryt geschreven, dat zy op den 9den Schipbreuk geleden had, en dat de kapitein en stuurman door de brik Fortitude aan boord genomen zyn geworden.

Op dezelfde dag is kapitein Dorr op een kanon schoots afstand op een misleidende wyze gelokt geworden in het bereik van een Zeerover schoener van omtrent 200 Tonnen, zonder zeilen, met vlaggen. Toen hy genoegzaam naby tot hun doeleinde genaderd was, zetteden zy zeilen op, haalde hunne vlaggen neder heeschen een zwarte en witte in derzelver plaats, en maakten jagt. Ten laatsten kwamen zy gelyk op met de Ontario, en zonden naar boord zes naar wilden gelykende schel men, gewapend met pistoolen en houwers, zich patriotten noemende, en welke de equipage in de voorpleg van het schip begonnen te plunderen, nam de Marszeil weg en beroofde de manschappen van hunne kleederen, eenigen hunner geheel ontblood latende. Zy traden ook binnen de kajuit en braken de kisten en koffers der Officieren open, nomen de meeste hunner kleederen en vele andere hun toebehoorende artikelen. De kapitein stelde zich tegen hun gedrag, doch werd met pistoelen en pooken, die tegens zyn borst gesteld werden, tot zwygen genoodzaakt. Na een boot geladen met geroofde goederen weggebragt te hebben, werd een zein van hun vaartuig gedaan toen zy tot onze groote vreugd zich verwyderden. Zy schenen patriotten te zyn, zamengesteld uit alle natien, en het doet ons leed te zeggen dat eenigen bekend zyn Amerikaansche patriotten te wezen.

De schoener was gewapend met 4 lange tien ponders en 55 man.

His Majesty's frigate Eurydice, captain Polders, sailed on Tuesday for St. Eustatia.

By the arrival of the schooner Admiral Kikkert, 13 days from Jamaica, we have received two Kingston papers of the 22d and 23d of December, which contain London news to the 20th of Oct.—The most prominent feature of their contents is an account of the probability of the Russian fleet having passed the Sound, as pilots were ordered in the Belt for a Russian squadron of five sail of the line, which was expected to pass immediately on its way to Spain. It is said that Spain has bought the ships, as measures were taken for bringing back the Russian seamen from Cadiz, after they shall have handed over the ships to the Spaniards. Their eventual destination is believed to be to convey troops from Cadiz to South America.

The Mahratas, in the East Indies, have suddenly commenced hostilities against the English, in the dominions of the Peshwa.

The rumour of war between Portugal and Spain is again alluded to, in connexion with the approach of Spanish troops towards the frontiers of the former kingdom.

A sloop, supposed to be the Mercurius, for Puerto Cabello, which sailed from this port on Tuesday last, went ashore on the East-end of this Island yesterday. We have not as yet learnt any particulars whether she will be saved or not.

The schooner Hetty, Starkenborgh, sailed from Jamaica on the 22d December, for this Island.

The schooner Admiral Kikkert carried away her main-top mast, in a gale which she experienced off Cape Tiboron, on the 27th ult.

We have received no intelligence whatever this week from the Spanish Main.

AMERICA.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This day at 12 o' clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following Message, by Mr. Joseph Jones Monroe, his Secretary.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

At no period of our political existence had we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country. The abundant fruits of the earth have filled it with plenty. An extensive and profitable commerce has greatly augmented our revenue. The public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation. Our preparations for defence, in case of future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advancing, under a well digested system, with all the dispatch which so important a work will admit. Our free government, founded on the interest and affections of the people, has gained, and is daily gaining strengh, local jealousies are rapidly yielding to more generous, enlarged and enlightened views of national policy. For advantages so numerous and highly important, it is our duty to unite in grateful acknowledgments to that omnipotent Being, from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer, that he will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain and hand them down, in their utmost purity, to our latest posterity.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that an arrangement, which had been commenced by my predecessor, with the British government for the reduction of the naval force, by Great Britain and the U. States, on the lakes, has been concluded; by which it is provided, that neither party shall keep in service on Lake Champlain more than one vessel; on Lake Ontario, more than one; and on Lake Erie, and the upper lakes, more than two; to be armed, each with one cannon only; and that all the other armed vsesels of both parties, of which an exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled. It is also agreed, that the force retained shall be restricted, in its duty, to the internal purposes of each party: and that the arrangement shall remain in force until six months shall have expired after notice given by one of the parties to the other of its desire that it should terminate. By this arrangement, useless expence, on both sides, and what is of still greater importance, the danger of collision, between armed vessels, in these inland waters, which was great, is prevented.

I have the satisfaction also to state, that the Commissioners, under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, to whom it was referred to decide, to which party the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy belonged under the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, have agreed in a report, by which all the Islands in the possession of each party before the late war have been decreed to it.

The commissioners acting under the other articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the settlement of boundaries, have also been engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, but have not yet completed them.

The difference which arose between the two governments under that treaty, respecting the right of the United States to take and cure fish on the coast of the British provinces, north of our limits which had been secured by the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, is still in negotiation.

The proposition made by this government, to extend to the colonies of Great Britain the principle of the convention of London, by which the commerce between the ports of the United States and British ports in Europe had been placed on a footing of equality, has been declined by the British government.

This subject having been thus amicably discussed between the two governments, and it appearing that the British government is unwilling to depart from its present regulations, it remains for Congress to decide, whether they will make any other regulations, in consequence thereof, for the protection and improvement of our navigation.

The negotiation with Spain for spoliations on our commerce, and the settlement of boundaries, remained essentially, in the state it held, by the communications that were made to Congress by my predecessor. It has been evidently the policy of the Spanish government to keep the negotiation suspended, and in this the United States have acquiesced, from an amicable disposition towards Spain, and in the expectation that her government would, from a sense of justice, finally accede to such an arrangement as would be equal between the parties. A disposition has been lately shewn by the Spanish government to move in the negotiation, which has been met by this government, and, should the conciliatory and friendly policy, which has invariably guided our councils, be reciprocated, a just and satisfactory arrangement may be expected. It is proper to remark, that no proposition has yet been made from which such a result can be presumed.

It was anticipated, at an early stage that the contest between Spain and the colonies would become interesting to the United States. It was natural that our citizens should sympathise in events which affected their neighbors. It seemed probable, also, that the prosecution of the conflict, along our coast, and in contiguous countries, would occasionally interrupt our commerce, and otherwise effect the persons and property of our citizens. These anticipations have been realised. Such injuries have been received from persons acting under the authority of both the parties, and for which redress has, in most instances been withheld. Through every stage of the conflict, the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality giving aid to neither of the parties in men, money, ships or munitions of war.

They have regarded the contest, not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article, the fruit of our soil or of the industry of our citizens, which either was permitted to take, has been equally free to the other. Should the colonies establish their independence, it is proper now to state, that this government neither seeks, nor would accept, from them any advantage, in commerce or otherwise, which will not be equally open to all other nations. The colonies will in that event, become independent states, free from any obligation to or connection with us, which it may not then be their interest to form on the basis of a fair reciprocity.

In the summer of the present year, an expedition was set on foot against East Florida, by persons claiming to act under the authority of some of the colonies, who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the state of Georgia. As this province lies eatsward of the Mississippi, and is bounded by the United States and the ocean on every side, and has been a subject of negotiation with the government of Spain, as an indemnity for losses by spoilation, or in exchange for territory of equal value, westward of the Mississippi, a fact well known to the world, it excited surprize, that any countenance should be given to this measure by any of the colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the colonies, a doubt was entertained, whether it had been authorized by them, or any of them. This doubt has gained strength, by the circumstances which have unfolded themselves in the prosecution of the enterprize, which have marked it as a mere unauthorized adventure. Projected and commenced with an incompetent force reliance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, in defiance of our laws, from within our limits; and of late, as their resources have failed it has assumed a more marked character of unfriendliness to us; the Island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighboring states, and a port for smuggling of every kind.

A similar establishment was made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulph of Mexico, at a place called Galvestown, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana. This enterprize has been marked, in a more signal manner, by all the objectional circumstances which characterized the other, and more particularly by the equipment of privateers which have annoyed our commerce, and by smuggling. These establishments, if ever sanctioned by any authority whatever, which is not believed, have abused their trust and forfeited all claim to consideration. A just regard for the rights and interests of the United States required that they should be suppressed and orders have been accordingly issued to that effect. The imperious considerations which produced this measure will be explained to the parties whom it may, in any degree, concern.

To obtain correct information on every subject in which the U. S. are interested; to inspire just sentiments in all persons in authority, on either side, of our friendly disposition, so far as it may comport with an impartial neutrality; and to secure proper respect to our commerce in every port, and from every flag, it has been thought proper to send a ship of war, with three distinguished citizens, along the southern coast, with instruction to touch at such ports as they may find most expedient for their purposes. With the existing authorities, with those in the possession of, and exercising the sovereignty, must the communication be held; from them alone can redress for past injuries, committed by persons acting under them, be obtained; by them alone can the commission of the like, in future, be prevented.

Our relations with the other powers of Europe have experienced no essential change since the last session. In our intercourse with each, due attention continues to be paid to the protection of our commerce, and to every other object in which the United States are interested. A strong hope is entertained, that by adhering to the maxims of a just, a candid and friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations with all the powers of Europe, on conditions advantageous and honorable to our country.

With the Barbary states and the Indian tribes our pacific relations have been preserved.

In calling your attention to the internal concerns of our country, the view which they exhibit is peculiarly gratifying. The payments which have been made into the treasury show the very productive state of the public revenue. After satisfying the appropriations made by law for the support of the civil government, and of the military and naval establishments, embracing suitable provision for fortifications and for the gradual increase of the navy, paying the interest of the public debt, and extinguishing more than eighteen millions of the principal within the present year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six millions of dollars will remain in the treasury on the first day of January, applicable to the current service of the ensuing year.

The payment into the treasury during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, on account of imports and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued in the present year, may be fairly estimated at twenty millions of dollars; internal revenues, at two millions five hundred thousand; public lands at one million five hundred thousand; bank dividens and incidental receipts, at five hundred thousand; making in the whole, twenty four millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

The annual permanent expenditure for the support of the civil government, and of the army and navy, as now established by law, amounts to eleven millions and eight hundred thousand dollars; and for the sinking fund, to ten millions: making in the whole, twenty one millions and eight hundred thousand dollars: leaving an annual excess of revenue beyond the expenditure of two millions and seven hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

In the present state of the treasury, the whole of the Louisiana debt may be redeemed in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; after which, if the public debt continues as it now is, above par, there will be annually about five millions of the sinking fund unexpended, until the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, when the loan of one thousand eight hundred and twelve and the stock created by funding treasury notes, will be redeemable.

It is also estimated that the Mississippi stock will be discharged during the year one thou-

sand eight hundred and nineteen, from the proceeds of the public lands assigned to that object, after which the receipts from those lands, will annually add to the public revenue the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, making the permanent annual revenue amount to twenty six millions of dollars, and leaving an annual excess of revenue, after the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, beyond the permanent authorised expenditure of more than four millions of dollars.

By the last returns from the Department, War, the militia force of the several states may be estimated at eight hundred thousand men, infantry, artillery and cavalry. Great part of this force is armed, and measures are taken to arm the whole. An improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia, is one of the great objects which claims the unremitted attention of Congress.

The regular force amounts nearly to the number required by law, and is stationed along the Atlantic and inland frontiers.

Of the naval force it has been necessary to maintain strong squadrons in the Mediterranean and in the Gulf of Mexico.

From several of the Indian tribes, inhabiting the country bordering on Lake Erie, purchases have been made of lands, on conditions very favorable to the United States, and, as it is presumed not less so to the tribes themselves. By these purchases, the Indian title, with moderate reservations, has been extinguished, to the whole of the land within the limits of the state of Ohio, and to a great part of that in the Michigan Territory, and of the state of Indiana. From the Cherokee tribe a tract has been purchased in the state of Georgia, and an arrangement made, by which, in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part, if not the whole of the land belonging to that tribe, eastward of that river, in the states of North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, and in the Alabama Territory, will soon be acquired. By these acquisitions, and others that may reasonably be expected soon to follow, we shall be enabled to extend our settlements from the inhabited parts of the state of Ohio, along Lake Erie into the Michigan Territory, and to connect our settlements by degrees through the state of Indiana and the Illinois Territory, to that of Missouri. A similar and equally advantageous effect will soon be produced to the south, through the whole extent of the states and territory which border on the waters emptying into the Mississippi and the Mobile. In this progress, which the rights of nature demand, and nothing can prevent, marking a growth rapid and gigantic, it is our duty to make new efforts for the preservation, improvement, and civilization of the native inhabitants. The hunter state can exist only in the vast, uncultivated desert — It yields to the more dense and compact form, and greater force, of civilized population; and of right it ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort. It is gratifying to know, that the reservations of land made by the treaties with the tribes on Lake Erie, were made with a view to individual ownership among them, and to the cultivation of the soil by all, and that an annual stipend has been pledged to supply their other wants. It will merit the consideration of Congress, whether other provision, not stipulated by the treaty, ought to be made for these tribes, and for the advancement of the liberal and humane policy of the United States towards all the tribes within our limits, and more particularly for their improvement in the art of civilized life.

Among the advantages incident to these purchases and to those which have preceded, the security which may thereby be afforded to our inland frontiers is peculiarly important. With a strong barrier, consisting of our own people thus planted on the Lakes, the Mississippi and the Mobile, with the protection to be derived from the regular force, Indian hostilities, if they do not altogether cease, will henceforth lose their terror. Fortifications in those quarters, to any extent, will not be necessary and the expence attending them may be saved. A people accustomed to the use of fire arms only, as the Indian tribes are, will shun even moderate works, which are defended by cannon. Great fortifications will, therefore, be requisite only in future, along the coast, and at some points in the interior, connected with it. On these will the safety of our towns, and the commerce of our great rivers, from the bay of Fundy to the Mississippi, depend. On these, therefore, should the utmost attention, skill, and labour be bestowed.

A considerable and rapid augmentation in the value of all the public lands, proceeding from these and other obvious causes, may henceforward be expected. The difficulties attending early emigrations, will be dissipated even in the most remote parts. Several new states have been admitted into our Union, to the west and south, and territorial governments, happily organized, established over every other portion in which there is vacant land for sale. In terminating Indian hostilities, as must soon be done, in a formidable shape at least, the emigration, which has heretofore been great, will probably encrease, and the demand for land, and the augmentation in its value be in like proportion. The great increase of our population throughout the Union will alone produce an important effect, and in no quarter will it be so sensibly felt as in those in contemplation. The public lands are a public stock which ought to be disposed of to the best advantage, for the nation. The nation should, therefore, derive the profit proceeding from the continual rise in their value. Every encouragement should be given to emigrants, consistent with a fair competition between them, but that competition should operate in the first sale to the advantage of the nation rather than of individuals. Great capitalists will derive all the benefit incident to their superior wealth, under any mode of sale which may be adopted. But if, looking forward to the rise in the value of the public lands, they should have the opportunity of amassing, at a low price, vast bodies in their hands, the profit will accrue to them, and not to the public. They would also have the power in that degree, to control the emigration and settlement in such a manner as their opinion of their respective interests might dictate. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in the sale of the public lands, with a view to the public interest, should any be deemed expedient, as in their judgment may be best adapted to the object.

When we consider the vast extent of territory within the United States, the great amount and value of its productions, the connection of its parts, and other circumstances, on which their prosperity and happiness depend, we cannot fail to entertain a high sense of the advantage to be derived from the facility which may be afforded in the intercourse between them, by means of good roads and canals. Never did a country of such vast extent offer equal inducements to improvements of this kind, nor ever were consequences of such magnitude involved in them. As this subject was acted on by Congress at the last session, and there may be a disposition so revive it at the present, I have brought it into view for the purpose of communicating my sentiments on a very important circumstance connected with it, with that freedom and candour which a regard for the public interest, and a proper respect for Congress require. A difference of opinion has existed, from the first formation of our constitution to the present time, among our most enlightened and virtuous citizens, respecting the right of Congress to establish such a system of improvement. Taking into view the trust with which I am now honoured, it would be improper, after what has passed, that this discussion should be revived, with an uncertainty of my opinion respecting the right. Disregarding early impressions, I have bestowed on the subject all the deliberation which its great importance, and a just sense of my duty, required — and the result is, a settled conviction in my mind, that Congress do not possess the right. It is not contained in any of the specified powers granted to Congress; nor can I consider it incidental to, or a necessary mean, viewed on the most liberal scale, for carrying into effect any of the powers which are specifically granted. In communicating this result, I cannot resist the obligation which I feel to suggest to Congress the propriety of recommending to the states the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, which shall give to Congress the right in question. In cases of doubtful construction, especially of such vital interest, it comports with the nature and origin of our institutions, and will contribute much to preserve them, to apply to our constituents for an explicit grant of the power. We may confidently rely, that if it appears to their satisfaction, that the power is necessary it will always be granted. In this case I am happy to observe, that experience has afforded the most ample proof of its utility, and that the benign spirit of conciliation and harmony, which now manifests itself throughout our Union promises to such a recommendation the most prompt and favorable result. I think proper to suggest also, in case this measure is adopted, that it be recommended to the states to include, in the amendment sought a right in Congress to institute, likewise, seminaries of learning for the all important purpose of diffusing knowledge among our fellow citizens throughout the United States.

Our manufactures will require the continued attention of Congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures, is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation.

Although the progress of the public buildings has been as favorable as circumstances have permitted, it is to be regretted that the Capitol is not yet in a state to receive you. There is good cause to presume that the two wings, the only parts as yet commenced, will be prepared for that purpose at the next session. The time seems now to have arrived, when this subject may be deemed worthy the attention of Congress, on a scale adequate to national purposes. The completion of the middle building will be necessary to the convenient accommodation of Congress, of the Committees and various offices belonging to it. It is evident that the other public buildings are altogether insufficient for the accommodation of the several executive departments, some of whom are much crowded and even subjected to the necessity of obtaining it in private buildings, at some distance from the head of the department, and with inconvenience to the management of the public business. Most nations have taken an interest and a pride in the improvement and ornament of their metropolis, and none were more conspicuous in that respect than the ancient republics. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence for the national government, and the spirit in which it was commenced and has been prosecuted, show that such improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation. Its central position, between the northern and southern extremes of our Union, and its approach to the west at the head of a great navigable river, which interlocks with the western waters, prove the wisdom of the councils which established it. Nothing appears to be more reasonable and proper, than that convenient accommodation should be provided, on a well digested plan, for the heads of the several departments, and for the attorney general; and it is believed that the public ground in the city, applied to these objects, will be found amply sufficient. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in it, as to them may seem proper.

In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn, with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed, by their services, to lay its foundation. Most of those very meritorious citizens have paid the debt of nature and gone to repose. It is believed, that among the survivors, there are some not provided for by existing laws, who are reduced to indigence, and even to real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honor to their country to provide for them. The laspe of a few years more, and the opportunity will be for ever lost; indeed, so long already has been the interval, that the number to be benefited by any provision which may be made will not be great.

It appearing in a satisfactory manner that the revenue arising from imposts and tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands, will be fully adequate to the support of the civil government, of the present military and naval establishments, including the annual augmentation of the latter to the extent provided for, to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and to the extinguishment of it at the times authorized, without the aid of the internal taxes, I consider it my duty to recommend to Congress their repeal. To impose taxes, when the public emergencies require them, is an obligation of the most sacred character, especially with a free people. The faithful fulfilment of it is among the highest proofs of their virtue, and capacity for self government. To dispense with taxes, when it may be done with perfect safety, is equally the duty of their representatives. In this instance we have the satisfaction to know that they were imposed when the demand was imperious, and have been sustained with exemplary fidelity. I have to add, that, however gratifying it may be to me, regarding the prosperous and happy condition of our country, to recommend the repeal of these taxes at this time, I shall nevertheless be attentive to events, and should any future emergency occur, be not less prompt to suggest such measures and burthens, as may then be requisite and proper.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, *Dec. 2, 1817.*